The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1868. NUMBER 86.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Large Republican Meetings in Ohio and Indiana.

Pendleton and Blair at Indianapolis.

The Indiana Democracy Fail to Respond.

A Promise of 30,000 Majority for Ohio in October.

Immense Republican Demonstration in Pittsburgh.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN OHIO.
Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.
COLUMBUS, O., sept. 23.

Since I completed you last Governor Hayes has had two magnificent meetings. The location at Newark was tremendous. Mr. Stanton of Kentucky closed the affair too late for transmission, on account of a delay of the train. His second meeting at Marion, was nearly as large, and was one of political speaker, and creates great enthusiasm.

The indications of the political situation in Ohio will have a large meeting. I have information from reliable sources that Gen. Hayes will receive 30,000 majority in this State. The Democratic party is completely demoralized, although great preparations had been made for this campaign.

Governor Hayes and ex-Governor Dennison are doing yeoman service in this campaign. [Special to The Chicago Tribune.

A reliable Dutch man up by some of the oldest citizens, puts the vote at 45,000 to 50,000 for the Republican State ticket, and the citizens think that estimate is certain. This is 20 per cent more than was ever polled in this county, and the excitement can make it. It is the result of a thorough canvass, and the people are thoroughly alive to the way of local interests.

The Democrats are having a meeting here to-night, and Governor Seymour, Gen. Pendleton and Gen. Blair are announced to speak. Governor Seymour has been quiet, Colonel Conrad, a leading Democrat, has been quiet, and Gen. Pendleton has been quiet. These efforts have been made to bring out the Democratic vote, but it is a question whether they will succeed. The Democrats are in a terrible condition. The action of the Democratic meetings in this county in connection with Seymour, our Republican friends, who have not taken any part in politics before, are now going good service in the campaign.

TO HOLD AN GATHERING OF SEVEN THOUSAND AT SALEM, OHIO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SALEM, Ohio, Sept. 23.

A Republican mass meeting has been called here for to-morrow, although the day opened miserably and there was considerable rain in the morning, the clouds have broken away, and there is every indication of a fine day. Delegations are coming in from all parts of the county, and the number will be much larger than was expected. The meeting is to be addressed by Governor Hayes, Gen. Garfield, Gen. Cox, and other prominent speakers, and creates great enthusiasm.

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IMMENSE REPUBLICAN GATHERING AT CANTON—OHIO—EUREKA! GOO-RAGE AT DECATUR.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 23.

The Republicans of this county turned out in force to-day to hear Ordinary Garfield and Governor Nelson. Republican Ricetic at Canton has been held for years, and for the first time this community was never favored before by the presence of so much of the elite of the Democracy.

About 9 o'clock the rain ceased, and it became fine. From that time on the people began to flock in from all parts of the county. Delegations from Stark county, which has turned here in twenty-five years, and from Summit, Portage, Trumbull, Mahoning, Columbiana, Carroll, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Holmes, Richland, Ashland, Medina, Lorain, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Ashtabula, Lake, Portage, and Erie counties, Pa., which has contributed here in twenty-five years.

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IMMENSE REPUBLICAN GATHERING AT CLEVELAND—OHIO—GRANT AND COLFAX BY 20,000.

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EUROPE.

The Spanish Revolution.

The Insurgent Forces Estimated at 20,000.

The Queen Unable to Reach the Capital.

The City of Cadiz in the Hands of the Rebels.

Reported Attack on the City of Madrid.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Cadiz.
PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.
MADRID, Sept. 21.

A royal decree has been issued, accepting the resignation of all the Ministers, and naming Juan Concha as President of the Council. He has not, however, yet formed a Ministry. The Queen to-day announces that a revolt has taken place in Cadiz and Seville. The garrisons have joined three military divisions, comprising Catalonia, Leon and Andalusia, under command of Prim's friends, and pronounced. They have declared the Queen deposed and dethroned. The Queen declares that Madrid has remained loyal. The Queen of Madrid has published a notice which he has posted on all the corners of the streets, forbidding any assemblage of the people.

Advices from Cadiz state that the garrison of Cadiz, which has declared Espartero as President.

The forces of the insurgents are estimated at 14,000 soldiers and eleven ships of war, with 1,000 cannon. The revolt is making progress.

The Queen left St. Sebastian at midnight for Madrid.

Paris, Sept. 22.

Madrid is quiet. Rebels has been appointed Minister of Marine. The news from the provinces is contradictory. The Queen attempted to go to the capital, but was met by the rebel commander of the country, who returned to San Sebastian. Serrano has issued a manifesto to everybody proclaiming Espartero as President. Bravo and other Ministers have arrived in France.

London, Sept. 22.

The Times' Paris letter says that the prime object of the insurgents in Cadiz is to form a meeting of entitled Spanish Generals was held at Cadiz. Captain Malcompe, of the Spanish frigate Numancia, is the insurgent leader. Espartero is also going to bear upon the barracks at Castle and Seville. Strong reinforcements are expected to be sent to Madrid.

London, Sept. 22—Evening.

The following news from Madrid is official:

Madrid, Sept. 22—10 A. M. C. Madrid and the rest of a large force, has gone to Andalusia. Troops have also been sent to Aragon.

London—Sept. 22—Evening.

Despatches received here this evening state that the insurgents have issued a proclamation which says that when they are victorious, they will convoke a convention to give expression to the country will be decided by universal suffrage.

The insurgents are reported to have declared Madrid, which is defended by barricades, but no particulars have been received.

The city of Saragossa is actively preparing defences against an anticipated attack by the rebels.

France.
THE MURDERS OF KING WILLIAM'S HANGING SPEECH.

Paris, Sept. 22.

The Moniteur to-night, in an article on the speech of King William, delivered at Hamburg, says his words show his faith in peace.

Great Britain.
PROPOSED PEACE CONFERENCE.

It is announced to-day that the session of the congress of Peace Congress will be held at Berlin.

Turkey.
LOSS OF CUTTER IN EGYPT.

Letters from Egypt report the yield of cotton in that country this year to be enormous.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

London, Sept. 22.

The Standard this morning has an article on the Chinese Embassy, just arrived. It commends the policy of the Government of the United States as contrasted with the cobbleisms with which they were everywhere received in America, and says that all the Western have to do is to see that they have genuine Commissioners to deal with and not merely foreign agitators between England and China.

ADDRESS JOHNSON TO THE TOWN COUNCIL OF LEEDS.

London, Sept. 22.

Mr. Johnson, the American Minister, in reply to an address presented by the Town Council of Leeds yesterday, said there were but few differences between England and the United States, and those were unimportant, because they could be easily settled by mutual concessions. He was glad to see the friendly feeling existing between the two countries. He would regret that a spirit of hostility to foreign nations should ever exist in the United States. He would never consent to anything which would not further the friendly relations between the two countries.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

Third Day's Session—The Question of Co-operation Discussed—Report of the Committee on the Finance—Working Men's Homes—Report on the Subject of Female Labor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

The National Labor Congress met this afternoon in the Germania Assembly rooms yesterday morning. C. C. Cook, of Illinois, was chosen to the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The roll was called and delegates were then presented and accepted.

The report of the Committee on Co-operation, which was read yesterday, was then taken up for consideration. The report is as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the National Labor Congress:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Co-operation would offer the following resolutions and recommendations:

Resolved, That we recognize in the idea and principle of co-operation the true solution of the labor question, and that in whatever shape or form it may present itself, it is entitled to the support of the friends of labor and the cause of humanity, and that we look with pleasure upon the efforts now being made in many parts of the country to establish co-operative labor; and that we recommend to the workingmen of the United States the propriety of forming themselves into co-operative associations,

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, Sundays excepted, and delivered to subscribers in the City and Suburbs, at TWENTY CENTS per week.

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The demonstration of last evening probably exceeded in brilliancy, enthusiasm and numbers anything of the kind ever before witnessed in this country, and certainly any popular expression of feeling, short of a revolution, ever attempted in any other. It was an ovation to the gallant dozen, not from Chicago only but from the State, and too much can not be said in acknowledgment of the the services rendered by the Ohio Zouaves before it to speak of the manner of marching. To a full reflection of its incidents, its appearance, its display of banners and other ornaments, its illuminated avowals of opinion and sentiment that illuminous fire of march, its fireworks, and—hardly less remarkable—the crowds of thousands that thronged the streets, the windows, the housetops, to witness the brilliant procession as it passed, we give up the larger portion of this morning's TRIBUNE. The excellent speeches that were made from the different stands we report in as much length as our space will permit.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

In order to appreciate the vital importance of electing General Grant to the Presidency, it is only necessary to think how happily different would be the present condition of the country had the views of Abolitionists, instead of Andrew Johnson, controlled Mr. Lincoln. Having no policy to interfere with or resist the will of the people, he would have convened Congress immediately upon the close of the war, and, acting with that body, would then, either under the dictatorship of the rebel armies, have proclaimed a general amnesty to the rebels, and the reconstruction at once of the rebel States upon the basis of a free popular vote vested with impartial suffrage. The rebel States would, upon that basis, have been restored during 1865, and would have had their Representatives and Senators in Congress in less than one year after the capture of Lee. The labor question would have been settled in the process of political enfranchisement; there would have been no necessity for a Freedmen's Bureau nor a Civil Rights bill, because each State would have provided these things itself. The freedman—protected in his person, his property and his family, by law, and armed with the ballot for the protection of his liberty—would have been left to labor for his own support, and the Sixth would have reaped the benefits of the fully employed labor of its people. The whole country would have enjoyed repose and peace, and the blessings of a united people—a genial industry. The credit of the nation would have been planted and grown during 1865, and before the war, and the people, while, under Johnson, have been upon a strife, in rebellion, in preparation for a new civil war, in fostering partisan grievances, and in building up an antagonism approaching a feeling of extermination, would have been devoted to the recovery of the substance wasted during the rebellion.

Had General Grant been President he would have instituted and enforced a system of entertainment, which Johnson utterly neglected. He would have abolished every thought of office as the mercenary offices, and generally have reduced the expenses of the government to the lowest possible sum. Having no use of an army to protect the people, and to interfere in the social practices of peace, would, under State authority, be able to protect themselves, he would have reduced the army to the lowest numerical standard, and saved the country the millions that have been unavoidably expended in that direction. He would have been enabled to place the entire expenditures of the government upon the most economical basis.

By proceeding into the civil service the spirit of strict obedience to orders, and strict responsibility for duty, he would have had an honest enforcement of the revenue laws, and whatever [illegible] Internal Revenue system would have been permitted to be withheld in the interest of peculation that the revenue into the treasury would be in excess of the present receipts.

To sum up, for Grant been President instead of Johnson the country would have had four years of peace, of restoration to political and social harmony. It would have had four years of prosperity, and the burdens and the branches caused by the war of a reduction of the expenditures to an extent of one hundred millions annually, of a reduction of taxation to an extent of one hundred millions of revenue from tobacco and whiskey, and of a reduction of all the taxation upon domestic industry and production, to a reduction of at least one-half.

But the crowning value of such an administration, would have been found in establishment of the national credit. Instead of a disgraceful and shameless effort by the Republican leaders to destroy the national credit by the repudiation of the public debt, we would have had the civil administration so thoroughly reconstructed in all its departments and branches of discontent and rebellion effectually suppressed, and peace and order so firmly fixed in their place that the financial credit of the United States would have long since been raised to par, and greenbacks and bonds, and coin would have been convertible.

The four years of Johnsonism have been expensive to the American people not only in the actual expenditures of money they have cost, but in the fearful injustice, upon a return to peace and prosperity, which they have imposed on the Southern people. Instead of pushing reform work in those States, and making true Blades of grass grow where but one grew before, Johnson and the Democratic party have kept the South upon the tip-toe of expectation for a renewal of the rebellion and the re-establishment of the Southern Confederacy, and that conduct has so clogged every activities line to the Southern people, that has been injurious generally to the national wealth and credit.

The Administration people now propose to put control in the hands of Johnson, and this fault, at the first possible moment, that political restoration of the Johnson Democracy which has already failed to restore "Union" to the South. With this election will most certainly ensue every species of rebellion, and every species of obstructing the laws, re-organization will become a reality and will practically execute itself. Freedom and peace will become the rule instead of the exception, and the country, reposing, will be heard of no more, and the passing wealth will elevate, and rapidly, under it, the country will regain that position which it would have maintained since had Grant been President in 1865 instead of Johnson.

REPUDIATION AT THE WEST.

The Copperheads of New York are laying the blame of their recent defeat upon the backs of Maine and Vermont to Pendleton's republican speeches; and the New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* has reached the conclusion that the people of New England intend to keep "in violable sacredness" the public debt. He adds that "in Maine we had to make concessions; we made the platform to suit, and would have made still more if Mr. Pendleton had confined the limits of his stumping ground to the West."

The fact is, the repudiation policy of Pendleton is more offensive to public sentiment in the West than it is at the East. Every man in the West is a property-holder or expects to be, and is therefore opposed to the repudiation of debts, the violation of contracts, and the destruction of public faith. He is deeply interested in maintaining the government, which common sense tells him can never be done by destroying the financial credit of that government. The greenback dodge never had any foundation from any Western man who ever examined it. There [illegible] people in the Atlantic States who have believed that by [illegible] up the bonds by an issue of greenbacks would be "paying off the debt," but no West, there is no man so unacquainted in business as not to know that to take up an interest-bearing note by giving another note bearing no interest, is not paying the debt, but is a gross violation of contract and rank dishonesty. Neither have the people of the West been deceived into any shadowy notion that the fact that "a dollar of Jones's is a dollar of Smith's" makes a piece of gold or a piece of leather of paper, *effect* more by law." They know pretty well the value of their own labor, and they estimate that value upon the coin basis, and not upon the basis of irredeemable paper. There is no greater mistake than to suppose that the people of the West do not understand that the whole greenback redemption policy of Pendleton means repudiation, and its greater mistake than to suppose that the prevailing population of the West accept repudiation with any more favor than do the people of New York and of New England. The result of the election will show that Mr. Pendleton's campaign in the West, as his advocacy of the depreciation of the currency and the virtual repudiation of the debt, have proved as disastrous to the people as it was in the East, and that our people, like their countrymen in Maine, are determined to keep "inviolate the national credit."

DIX AND ODGEN.

THE TRIBUNE of yesterday contained the letter of William B. Ogden, in which, for personal reasons, he declined a Democratic nomination for Congress, but confessed his appreciation of the confidence and esteem of those "who have the interests of the country, rather than of a party, at heart," and "who deeply feel the need of the restoration of our government to its former dignified, honored and respected condition, when the will of the people is supreme in the halls of legislation and courts were the questions considered by our public men." As one of those, he supports Seymour and Blair, being impossible led to that course because of the law-abiding, dignified and respected prospect afforded by the following extracts from the letter of Frank Blair, which is part of the Democratic platform:

"We cannot otherwise make the National peace permanable and secure than by the restoration of the Union of all the States under the Constitution as it was framed by the fathers of the republic. We would therefore call attention to the fact that the Constitution has left to the people of the several States the right to prescribe the conditions upon which citizens shall be admitted to the exercise of the elective franchise, and that no change of those conditions can be justly made except by the people of the States to be affected by the change. We would call attention to the fact that the Federal Government has no power over the subject of suffrage in the several States, except to guarantee a republican form of government to every State under the Constitution. We would call attention to the fact that the policy of negro suffrage has been productive of the most direful consequences to the States where it has been established by force of the bayonet, and that it is destructive of the very principles upon which our republican institutions are founded. We would call attention to the fact that the policy of negro suffrage has been condemned by the voters of the majority of the States of the Union, and that it has been emphatically condemned by the voters of the State of Ohio, where it was tried by the Legislature elected in 1867, and overthrown by the people in October last. We would call attention to the fact that the policy of negro suffrage has been condemned by the voters of the majority of the States of the Union, and that it has been emphatically condemned by the voters of the State of Ohio, where it was tried by the Legislature elected in 1867, and overthrown by the people in October last. We would call attention to the fact that the policy of negro suffrage has been condemned by the voters of the majority of the States of the Union, and that it has been emphatically condemned by the voters of the State of Ohio, where it was tried by the Legislature elected in 1867, and overthrown by the people in October last."

Ogden, by his letter, expresses his agreement with Blair that "the dignity, honor and real value of the elections depend upon the successful candidate triumphing into office by the laws of the land, and making himself distinct."

Contrast this letter with that of General Dix, an old Democrat, who, for thirty years, has been a veteran defender of the real democratic principle that this is a government of the people. General Dix does not see that rebellion is to be crushed and Union is revived at the South by the electing of men upon a platform permitting a new civil war, and will accordingly cast the fact of General Dix, the Ogden, declares nothing but the welfare of the whole country and a restoration of the Union to all its power, and peace, and prosperity are dear to him, and in all forms of the men, he reaches this conclusion.

"I see but one source of safety for the country under the existing circumstances, and that is the election of Seymour and Blair. Their election will restore confidence, credit, good order, moderation and discretion in the administration of the government. It will have a further effect of separating the question of reconstruction from party politics, and will leave it to be dealt with by the people of each State, in whose political career has been in nothing to justify the apprehension that they will not deal with it in a spirit of fairness and moderation."

Well, is not, that *right*? Should the people not be "restored to the rights, privileges and immunities" of citizens, and sympathized with them? Is the government not safer in the hands of its friends than in the hands of its enemies? Is it not [illegible] that [illegible] of the country [illegible] Administration, and whether [illegible] Internal Revenue system [illegible] permitted to be withheld in the interest of peculation that the revenue into the treasury would be in excess of the present receipts?

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But the crowning value of such an administration, would have been found in establishment of the national credit. Instead of a disgraceful and shameless effort by the Republican leaders to destroy the national credit by the repudiation of the public debt, we would have had the civil administration so thoroughly reconstructed in all its departments and branches of discontent and rebellion effectually suppressed, and peace and order so firmly fixed in their place that the financial credit of the United States would have long since been raised to par, and greenbacks and bonds, and coin would have been convertible.

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"To sum up, for Grant been President instead of Johnson the country would have had four years of peace, of restoration to political and social harmony. It would have had four years of prosperity, and the burdens and the branches caused by the war of a reduction of the expenditures to an extent of one hundred millions annually, of a reduction of taxation to an extent of one hundred millions of revenue from tobacco and whiskey, and of a reduction of all the taxation upon domestic industry and production, to a reduction of at least one-half.

But the crowning value of such an administration, would have been found in establishment of the national credit. Instead of a disgraceful and shameless effort by the Republican leaders to destroy the national credit by the repudiation of the public debt, we would have had the civil administration so thoroughly reconstructed in all its departments and branches of discontent and rebellion effectually suppressed, and peace and order so firmly fixed in their place that the financial credit of the United States would have long since been raised to par, and greenbacks and bonds, and coin would have been convertible.

The four years of Johnsonism have been expensive to the American people not only in the actual expenditures of money they have cost, but in the fearful injustice, upon a return to peace and prosperity, which they have imposed on the Southern people. Instead of pushing reform work in those States, and making true Blades of grass grow where but one grew before, Johnson and the Democratic party have kept the South upon the tip-toe of expectation for a renewal of the rebellion and the re-establishment of the Southern Confederacy, and that conduct has so clogged every activities line to the Southern people, that has been injurious generally to the national wealth and credit.

The Administration people now propose to put control in the hands of Johnson, and this fault, at the first possible moment, that political restoration of the Johnson Democracy which has already failed to restore "Union" to the South. With this election will most certainly ensue every species of rebellion, and every species of obstructing the laws, re-organization will become a reality and will practically execute itself. Freedom and peace will become the rule instead of the exception, and the country, reposing, will be heard of no more, and the passing wealth will elevate, and rapidly, under it, the country will regain that position which it would have maintained since had Grant been President in 1865 instead of Johnson.

REPUDIATION AT THE WEST.

The Copperheads of New York are laying the blame of their recent defeat upon the backs of Maine and Vermont to Pendleton's republican speeches; and the New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* has reached the conclusion that the people of New England intend to keep "inviolable sacredness" the public debt. He adds that "in Maine we had to make concessions; we made the platform to suit, and would have made still more if Mr. Pendleton had confined the limits of his stumping ground to the West."

The fact is, the repudiation policy of Pendleton is more offensive to public sentiment in the West than it is at the East. Every man in the West is a property-holder or expects to be, and is therefore opposed to the repudiation of debts, the violation of contracts, and the destruction of public faith. He is deeply interested in maintaining the government, which common sense tells him can never be done by destroying the financial credit of that government. The greenback dodge never had any foundation from any Western man who ever examined it. There [illegible] people in

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Real Estate—City.

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FOR SALE—By Wright & Tod, Room 5 Lombard Building, 144 LaSalle-st.

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Halsted-st., near the Cathedral—Great two-story brick, 7 rooms, with bay window, only $4,000; easy terms.

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Dearborn and Franklin-sts., north of Comth.—A few two-story brick, 7 rooms, with bath, closets, &c., at low figures.

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RADICALISM.

Another Manifestation of the Faith of the People in Grant and Colfax.

Tremendous Demonstration of the Republicans of Chicago.

The Whole City in a Blaze of Enthusiasm.

Grand Mass Meeting and Torchlight Procession.

Over Twelve Thousand Tanners in Uniform Parade the Streets.

The Most Gorgeous Spectacle Ever Witnessed in the West.

Court House Square Filled with Loyal Citizens.

Speeches by General Palmer, General Logan, Judge Cox, and Others.

The Patriotic Display on Wabash Avenue.

Scenes and Incidents of the Great Occasion.

COME BOYS IN BLUE.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRIBUNE BY J. W. E.

Come, Boys in Blue, so brave and true
To Freedom's pastoral tower;
Come or fight for truth and right,
Let traitors feel your power!
For two years ago, to meet the foe
A mighty host ye knew,
Ye tented plain, and stormy main,
To fought for Ruggles' God!

Ye who have bled, think of the dead
Your fallen by your side!
Your mighty cause we now implore,
Like all for which they've died!

Come, by the blood that, like a flood,
From patriot heart and vein,
Your drenched the earth that gave them birth
That sacred cause maintain!

Laugh shot, cry shell, our battle yell,
Be reckless the combat rife,
Cannon roll still, no vengeful still,
Maintains the stubborn strife!

Higher and higher rises that sternly swelling tide of Republican success which will surely submit its high water point in November, sweeping into power in 1868, as in 1864-'66 and '67, the consciousness of those great principles which are the party of progress, of liberty and of pure and equal freedom, is solidly based. From every quarter of the compass, come to us the news of victory, and the manifestations that spirit and that intelligence which mark the moment, which are the harbingers of victory.

Never was that blood tide of a people's will with the rot sense of the ocean-bodies coast Maine, and spray with the perfume of its sea of splendor, or whether it dashes with the wine breach that it gains each pause over the over that peaks of the Colorado, it is equally true to the intelligence of the triumphs of the great party that is to rule for the four years to come as it has for the eight years now soon passing away—the fortunes of the great Republic, and which is to be the instrument to secure it peace, prosperity and consequent happiness.

There, where the contest is not yet decided, all is hostile, animation and preparation for the conflict. Throughout all the States where we have not as yet cast their preliminary on their decisive November strikes the great army of the Republican party is mustering and marching for the fray. the ranks are growing firmer; hour by hour new recruits are pouring in; faith and hope more to prove their faith by works; manned by earnest grime the signage and the hope of success and the magnificent day of victory dawns. All the high hope and determinations to conquer, from a daily forgiveness in spirit. It must inspire more eloquent speeches for hours held enthusiastic fellow-citizens meetings to attend which the people have to give, as the sun rises and the toil, the merchant's his store, and the lawyer his office in the organization of the various clubs whose perfect military discipline leaves nothing to be desired as we write, are visible, and climactic and elevated the spirit of the people as it does.

As the days pass on, these manifestations which are looking in no part of this country, gain in extent and in influence. The organization which were weak in a day or strong in September; the meetings which were sensible and which are crowned in October, are now reaching an assertion and flickering light, now rendered bloom with a certain and brilliant—and for one special—a confidence that is to enlighten the public mind how a score of long their states' rights and Democratic doctrines, everywhere a state progress, and if some relics of days remains, October will set all respects not Republican, and the Democratic tokens of earnestness are not lacking in Chicago. We, too, have our Democratic organization, representing a watch, surrounded by the Democratic Club, and the Democratic Union, and the Democratic Association, and the Democratic Committee, and the Democratic Executive Committee, and the Democratic Central Committee, and the Democratic Committee of Correspondence, and the Democratic Committee of Arrangements, and the Democratic Committee of Finance, and the Democratic Committee of Ways and Means, and the Democratic Committee of Conference, and the Democratic Committee of Reception, and the Democratic Committee of Invitation, and the Democratic Committee of Inquiry, and the Democratic Committee of Appeals, and the Democratic Committee of Resolutions, and the Democratic Committee of Publication, and the Democratic Committee of Distribution, and the Democratic Committee of Supervision, and the Democratic Committee of Revision, and the Democratic Committee of Adjustment, and the Democratic Committee of Settlement, and the Democratic Committee of Adjournment, and the Democratic Committee of Dissolution, and the Democratic Committee of Oblivion, and the Democratic Committee of Nothingness, and the Democratic Committee of Annihilation, and the Democratic Committee of Extinction, and the Democratic Committee of Obliteration, and the Democratic Committee of Effacement, and the Democratic Committee of Erasure, and the Democratic Committee of Abolition, and the Democratic Committee of Extermination, and the Democratic Committee of Annihilation, and the Democratic Committee of Destruction, and the Democratic Committee of Ruin, and the Democratic Committee of Perdition, and the Democratic Committee of Damnation, and the Democratic Committee of Hell, and the Democratic Committee of Nowhere, and the Democratic Committee of Nothing, and the Democratic Committee of Nothingness, and the Democratic Committee of Nothingness, and the Democratic Committee of Nothingness